

# The China Mail

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

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THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

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" 6 " 4 per cent.

" 12 " 5 per cent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 20th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$933,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$465,250.

RESERVE FUND.....\$20,000.

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MANAGER, Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

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INTEREST ALLOWED,

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road, East, Hongkong, February 14, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 17th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

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LYON, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,

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LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

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G. VOUILLEMONT,

Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,600,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

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Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

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(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

The following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent.

" 3 " 2 per cent.

H. H. NELSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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Hongkong, January 24, 1880.

Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

TO LET.

FOUR-STORYED HOUSES in Holly-

wood Road.

A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLORED GO-

DOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10.

Also—the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and

16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

Apply to ARNEHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. — 3808

Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 24, 1880.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M. R. KLAMPERMEYER has RE-

MOVED to his New PREMISES,

No. 63, MARINE WHARF,

The Patronage of the Community is most respectfully solicited.

F. KLAMPERMEYER.

Hongkong, January 24, 1880.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertising and the Public.

Hongkong, February 26, 1880.

## Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

RESERVE FUND.....\$280,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The Grotesque NOTE PAPER.

Cheap NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES.

The Kaiser-Hind CIGARETTES.

THOMPSON'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT.

BRETTON FOLKS, Illustrated by CALDE-

OTT.

JOHNSON'S CHEMISTRY of COMMON

LIFE.

SMILES' GEORGE MOORE.

NICHOLSON'S MANUAL of ZOOLOGY.

BAIRD.—The HUGENOTS in FRANCE.

HUXLEY'S CRAY FISH.

KNIPPING'S TAIFUNS in CHINA and

JAPAN SEAS.

HALF HOURS with MICROSCOPE.

Cabinet and Carto PHOTOGRAPHS of

Noted Characters.

Hongkong, March 9, 1880. ma23

FOR SALE.

A BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO, by

## For Sale.

**MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,**  
HAVE JUST LANDED  
A NEW INVOICE OF JOSEPH ROGERS &  
SONS' BEST CUTLERY,  
Comprising—  
Table Knives,  
Meat Carvers,  
Pork Knives,  
Office and Ladies' Scissors,  
Dessert Knives,  
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Razors,  
&c., &c.

CHURCH HARMONIUM, Double Key  
Board, 22 Stops.—Price moderate.

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Pens, Ink Bottles, in great variety;  
Stationery Cases, Date Books, Por-  
celain Slates, Clips, Copying Presses,  
Copying Pencils, Brushes and Water Walls,  
Copy Books, Glass Pan Trays, Paper  
Weights, Perry's Aluminium Gold  
Pencil Cases, in variety, Mono, Tablets,  
Blotting Pads, Butterfly Paper Weights,  
Morley's Law Pans, Indian, Rubber  
Hanks, Odeograph Blotting Pads,  
Lead Pencils, Leads, Ink-Erasers,  
Cloud Rubber, Blue and Red Pens,  
Penholders, Underwood's Copying and  
Writing Ink, Animal Paper Weights  
and Penwipers, Combined Memo  
Tablet and Paper Weight, Stockwell's  
Patent Cigar Lighters, Paper Binders,  
Metallic Tapes.

An Invoice of BUILDERS' HARDWARE  
Including Door Locks, Padlocks,  
Bridges and Iron Bolts.

MINIATURE PLATED PADLOCKS.

CUPBOARD LOCKS.

TILL-LOCKS, and PADLOCKS.

**NEW BOOKS,**  
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.  
Haswell's "Engineer's Pocket Book,"  
Ryerson's "Engineer's Pocket Book,"  
"Habits of Good Society,"

"Advice to a Mother,"  
"Advice to a Wife,"  
Philip's "Botany,"

Macaulay's "History of England,"

Do. "Critical and Historical  
Essays."

Do. "Writings and Speeches,"  
"Our Inheritance in the Great  
Pyramids,"

"Voyage of the 'Challenger,'"

Bacon's "All about Gardening,"

Haydn's "Dictionary of Science,"

"Cabinet Lawyer,"

Maurand's "Treasury of Knowledge,"

Do. "Treasury of Geography,"

Cassell's "Popular Educator,"

"Weekly Welcome,"

Ollendorff's METHOD for Learning  
a Language in Six Months, adapted  
to the

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN

Log Books, School Books.

Folding Maps on Linen.

4,000 Tauchnitz Volumes.

**CHEAP EDITIONS**

OF POPULAR WORKS FROM 25 CENTS.

"Eothen,"

"Rare Pal Margaret,"

"Within Sound of the Seas,"

"Impressions of Theophrastus Such,"

"Light and Shade,"

"The Zulu and the British Frontiers,"

"Basildon,"

"For a Drama's Sake,"

"John Hallax, Gentleman,"

"The Afghan's Knife,"

"Paul Knox Pitman,"

"John Caldigate,"

"Christians and Moors of Spain,"

"The Life of the Right Honorable Ben-

"John Darnall, Earl of Beaconsfield,"

"My Home in the Highlands,"

"Auld Lang Syne,"

"The Life of Charles Lever,"

"Jane Eyre,"

"The Last Days of Pompeii,"

"Time Shall Try,"

"Home's Worth,"

"Christine Wynne's Ordeal,"

"Kilwardy,"

"Madame de Dara,"

"Huxley's Home,"

"The History of a Crime,"

"A Beautiful Woman,"

"G. Lovelace,"

"The Bubble Reputation,"

"Bonnie Lassie,"

"The Last of Her Time,"

"The People of Turkey,"

"All or Nothing,"

"Within the Precincts,"

"The Graham of Inverness,"

"The Bachelor of the Albany,"

"Love's Crosses,"

"The House of Ty,"

"The Green Hand,"

"Quaker Cousins,"

"Journal of the Plague in London,"

etc., etc.

FROM THE AMERICAN MAIL

The following STORES, in Excel-  
lent Condition:

Fresh Roll BUTTER.

Fine Corn HONEY, in Frame.

Do. Do. in Bottles.

Dried Sliced APPLES.

Boxed CODFISH.

Fine Easton Factory CREAM CHEESE.

Mild California SALMON.

Family Mess BEER, in 25 lbs. kegs.

Oregon PICKLED OX TONGUES, very fine.

FAMILY PORK, in 25 lbs. kegs.

American HAMS.

Do. BACON.

CORNMEAL, HOMINY, CRACKED  
WHEAT.

OATMEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCK-  
WHEAT FLOUR.

CORN BROOMS, CORN WISPS.

TABLE FRUITS, BARTLET PEARS, APRIL-  
COTS, PEACHES.

STUFFED PEPPERS, ASPARAGUS.

APPLE SAUCE, CRANBERRY SAUCE.

OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SALMON,

CLAMS.

PEA NUTS, PECAN NUTS, BRAZIL  
NUTS.

CREAM OF TARTAR, SALERATUS.

Meringue, Eastern OLDER.

WINSLOW's Celebrated GREEN CORN.

LIMA BEANS, SUCCOTASH, SUGAR  
PEAS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER, CO. GINGER  
CAKES.

MILK BISCUITS.

ALPHABET BISCUITS,

WAFFER BISCUITS.

SODA BISCUITS.

AMERICAN SOFT FELT HATS.

Hongkong, February 23, 1880.

## For Sale.

Eighth Volume of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

NOW Ready.  
No. 8.—Vol. VIII.  
—OF THE

CHINA REVIEW  
CONTAINS—

Fa-Hien and His English Translators.  
The Lowchew Islands.

The Ballads of the Shing.  
Translations of Chinese School-books.

Notes on the Corsean Language.

Ancient Geographical Names in Central  
Asia.

A Chip from Chinese History, or the last  
two Emperors of the Great Sung  
Dynasty, 1101-1126.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
Intelligence.

Notes and Quotations.

Curious Marriage Customs.  
Chinese Riches of Way, &c.

Concubines amongst Chinese Officials.  
Forms of Petitions in China.

Letters and Military Examinations.

The Old Moral Teaching of Japan.

The term Kuan-lun ts'eng-tzu.

The Habit of the Hedgehog.

Nestoria in China.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Hongkong, January 31, 1880.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE  
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.  
and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal  
8vo, pp. 400.—By ERNEST JOHN ETTEL,  
Ph.D., Tübingen.

PRICE FIVE DOLLARS, OR TWO DOLLARS  
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS. CRAWFORD  
& CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS.  
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

NOTICES to CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK "COREA,"  
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above  
named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the  
Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the  
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-  
signed risk and expense.

MEYER & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, March 10, 1880.

BRITISH BARK "PERU" FROM  
ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, by the above  
Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-  
signed for countersignature, and to take imme-  
diate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the  
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-  
signed risk and expense.

EX YANG-TSE.

M.G. No. 904,925, Mr. A. d'Argence, 2 cases  
Tobacco, from Marceilles.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, February 12, 1880.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent to  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared to  
grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of  
£10,000 on any Building, or  
Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of  
20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

FIRES AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at  
Current Rates. Considerable Reduction  
in Premium for LIFE Insurance in  
China.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agent, nor  
Owners will be Responsible

## THE CHINA MAIL.

with the wilful murder on January 20th of Maurice Nunan, a fellow seaman on board the same ship. The crime was alleged to have been committed on board the vessel in Swatow Harbour.

The Inspector produced a warrant from the Chief Justice at Shanghai authorising the defendant to be delivered into the custody of the Chief Magistrate of Police at Hongkong to take his trial for the offence, and applied for a remand till tomorrow, the 12th instant.

It appears that a quarrel took place between Fung and Nunan while the ship was lying in Swatow Harbour, and in the heat of passion the defendant inflicted with his knife, as incised on Nunan, from which he died the next day.

## THE POLICE MAGISTRATES' WORK.

In 1879 there were 1703 writs issued by the Police Magistrates' Court. Of these, 1,088 were summonses for defendant, 154 for witnesses, 9 notices of re-hearing, 259 arrest warrants, 21 distress warrants, and 179 search warrants. Compared with these the figures for 1878 which were—total writs 2,932, of which 2,683 were summonses for defendants, 100 for witnesses, 39 notices for re-hearing, 85 arrest warrants, 6 distress warrants, 32 search warrants, and 7 warrants for entering gambling houses. The total number of prisoners brought before the Police Magistrates in 1879 was 8,705 in 7,000 cases; of these 8,103 were males, 693 females, 5,768 males were convicted and punished and 301 females were similarly dealt with. Of the rest 2,680 were discharged, 188 committed for trial at the Supreme Court, 18 sent to prison pending the orders of the Government, 262 ordered to find security, 59 to keep the peace, 180 to be of good behaviour, and 7 to answer any charge that may be brought against them. 37 undecided cases were on the list at the date of this return. These particulars and a compendious table of the different offences dealt with, are to be found in the *Gazette* of yesterday's date. Referring back we find the figures of 1878 considerably larger. The total number of prisoners that year was 10,552 in 9,100 cases. There were convicted 7,160 males and 628 females; discharged 2,120 males, 251 females, and committed for trial 200 males and 18 females; 11 men were committed to prison pending the order of the Governor, 120 were bound over to find security, 17 to keep the peace, 94 to be of good behaviour, 9 to answer any charge. 19 cases were undecided at date of report. In 1879, 21 persons were punished for preferring false charges or giving wilful false testimony; in 1878, 13 only. The following abstract of cases brought under the cognizance of the Police Magistrates' Court during a period of ten years, from 1st January 1870 to 31st December 1879 inclusive, is of some interest:

| Yrs. | Cases. | M. Defts. | F. Dfts. | Punished |
|------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1870 | 5,338  | 8,352     | 919      | 6,311    |
| 1871 | 6,410  | 9,211     | 1,007    | 6,816    |
| 1872 | 9,560  | 14,099    | 2,370    | 12,184   |
| 1873 | 9,137  | 10,983    | 1,673    | 9,162    |
| 1874 | 8,079  | 8,665     | 1,486    | 7,771    |
| 1875 | 8,055  | 8,713     | 1,477    | 7,639    |
| 1876 | 8,023  | 9,402     | 1,024    | 7,998    |
| 1877 | 7,223  | 7,475     | 972      | 7,908    |
| 1878 | 9,100  | 9,630     | 1,224    | 7,784    |
| 1879 | 7,002  | 8,103     | 922      | 5,111    |

In 1879, there were 206 Coroners' cases as against 279 in 1878. Last year 102 Inquests were held; 63 men, 7 women, 15 boys, 15 girls; 11 European or American, 86 Chinese, 1 Portuguese, and 2 Malay or Indian. The figures for 1878 were 103 total, 75 men, 17 women, 6 boys, 6 girls, 14 European or American, 87 Chinese, and 2 Malay or Indian. In 1879 there were buried without inquest 104 bodies, 34 men, 3 women, 37 boys, 29 girls, and 8 so very much decomposed that the sex was unascertainable. The corresponding figures for 1878 were—total 90, 28 men, 4 women, 35 boys, and 22 girls, 1 decomposed body buried.

## VICTORIA GAOL.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The following letter from the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, with the returns annexed for the year 1879, are published in the *Gazette* for public information—

Victoria Gaol Office,  
Hongkong, March 8, 1880.

Sir, I have the honour to forward the usual returns for the annual Blue Book. They consist of—

1st.—Statistical Returns of the Prison of Hongkong for the year 1879.

2nd.—Return showing the number of prisoners in Victoria Gaol on the last day of each week of the year 1879.

3rd.—Return showing the classification of offences for which prisoners were committed to Victoria Gaol from the respective Courts of the Colony during the year 1879.

2.—Return No. 2 is of doubtful utility as it is apt to mislead as to the actual state of crime in the Colony. A comparison of the weekly averages of prisoners in Gaol at any period cannot give an idea of the increase or decrease of crime at that period, for it is a fact, which I will proceed to prove, that the years in which the weekly averages were largest have been those in which there was the smallest amount of crime. Take for instance the years 1872, 1876, and 1879. The respective averages of the number of prisoners confined in Victoria Gaol during these years are: 519, 438, and 572; this would seem to warrant the inference that in the year 1879 crime was more rife than in 1872 or 1876. But this is not so. For the admissions to the Gaol in 1879 are less than those in 1872 or 1876, the admissions being—

In 1872,..... 6,268 admissions.  
1876,..... 4,065  
1879,..... 3,661

Thus showing that, although the weekly average of 1879 is larger than that of 1872, the admissions in the former year are less by 2,559 than in the latter year.

I have often heard the remark made during the last two years, "Your numbers still keep very high." But as

I have already shown we cannot judge by comparison of the weekly average of the state of crime in the Colony at any two periods. The explanation of the difference between the weekly averages of two such years as 1872 and 1879 seems to me to be this. During the last year there have been fewer convictions of prisoners for short terms of imprisonment than there used to be formerly. Of late old offenders when apprehended are either sent to the Supreme Court where they receive long sentences or are sent to prison for six months, which is the longest sentence a Magistrate can give. An habitual criminal now brought before the Supreme Court receives a long sentence, say seven years. He thus appears once only in the seven years as an addition to the Gaol, but forms an unit in every weekly average during that period. Whereas in former years when short sentences were the rule a single prisoner might appear five or six different times in one year, and swell up the total of prisoners admitted during the year.

Years. Admissions. Years. Admissions  
1862 3,088 1871 3,917  
1863 3,033 1872 6,268  
1864 3,957 1873 4,280  
1865 6,290 1874 3,281  
1866 6,688 1875 3,680  
1867 3,896 1876 4,065  
1868 5,446 1877 3,946  
1869 4,347 1878 3,803  
1870 4,422 1879 3,669

The note is added that no public flogging has been allowed in 1878-79.

The "statistical return of the prison of Hongkong for the year 1879" do not find a place in the *Gazette*, but the return showing the number of prisoners in Victoria Gaol on the last day of each month of the year 1878, and the return showing the classification of offences for which prisoners were committed to Victoria Gaol from the respective Courts of the Colony during the year 1879, both find a place. The former shows that the smallest number in the Gaol at the end of any week was 496, on Jan. 26th; the largest 643, on May 1st. It is useful as showing the seasons of crime and may be dealt with hereafter. The second table shows a total of 3659 cases last year, as against 3803 in 1878, a decrease of 234 prisoners. With these also we may deal herewith.

With regard to flogging, a special return, signed by the Superintendent of the Gaol, shows as follows the number of prisoners flogged during each of the past five years and the authority by which such flogging has been ordered; the initials will respectively be understood as standing for the Supreme Court, the Police Magistrate, the Visiting Justices and Gaol Superintendent, and the Gaol Superintendent:—

Years. S. C. P. M. J. & S. G. S. Total  
1875 1 82 1 35 119  
1876 2 53 2 56 113  
1877 2 41 3 9 53  
1878 7 20 13 4 49  
1879 2 5 4 7 18

Total..... 14 201 23 111 352

The note is added that no public flogging has been allowed in 1878-79.

## THE CITY OF PEKING IN QUARANTINE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The City of Peking which arrived here yesterday, left Hongkong, it will be remembered, on the last voyage, on Christmas Eve; she left Yokohama January 3. A week after leaving that port a case of smallpox was discovered amongst the Chinese passengers; another case the following day. The patients were isolated completely; all hands on board were vaccinated on the 11th and 12th. The European passengers were carefully kept away from the infected part of the ship. Capt. Berry, Commander of the City of Peking, was first officer of the City of Tokio when that vessel arrived with small pox board in 1877 and pointed out that the reforms in Asiatic Turkey were still in abeyance. Speaking of the Austro-German alliance, he said he thought it would be well for England to look to her own security. He criticised the annexation of the Transvaal, urged that the population of Afghanistan are now in a worse position than before, and asked for explanations regarding the military executions in Cabul. He hoped the Government would, at the earliest moment, state definitely what steps have been taken to relieve the distress in Ireland, and contended that the Government had prolonged the opportunity for obstruction by unnecessarily continuing the existence of Parliament.

Hartington regretted that the Marquis of Hartington had not given any explanations touching the attitude of the Liberals in regard to the Home Rule question. There was nothing in the state of the country rendering a dissolution necessary. The Opposition must bear its share of the blame attached to the toleration of obstruction, as they had not supported the endeavours of the Government to terminally obstruct.

The great questions, he said, are still under consideration—the financial difficulties of the Porte, and the difficulty in dealing with the question of Asiatic reforms. The Austro-German alliance gave great pleasure to the Government, as it is likely to be conducive to the peace of the world. Her Majesty's Government had no wish for the annexation of Afghanistan. The Government had not been remiss in taking what steps in Ireland they thought necessary upon the information received, the Government would ask for a fee of indemnity for the loans granted.

In the House of Commons the same night, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Colonial Secretary, confirmed the report established on Jan. 10th, that England had secured from the King of the Abyssinians, on the Gold Coast of Africa, the cession of a strip of his sea-board, extending two miles inland, as a measure of preventing the smuggling of spirits in the British possessions on the Gold Coast by American traders.

In the House of Lords Debate, Lord Beaconsfield maintained that the Balkans were an intelligent frontier for Turkey, and said the Government had made a proposition which there was every reason to hope would bring the Greek affair to a conclusion. A telegram just received from Sir Harriet de Grey, the Foreign Minister, states that up to 1878 the military organization for the defence of the colony was by territorial divisions, the inhabitants being organized for the internal defence of their respective districts. Another colony elsewhere, in a wild, that colonial safety lies in the words—home defence. Acting on this, all the Colonies now have local forces of varying strength and different degrees of efficiency. No attempt, however, has been made to organize these different forces so that they might constitute one common system of defence of the whole empire. Each colony has been told to look to itself, in disregard of the consideration that injury cannot be inflicted on one portion of the Empire, without its reacting on the rest.

The general adoption of the military principle involved in home defence is worthy of serious critical examination. What does it mean? In Great Britain it is deemed to end, for the greater portion of our military forces, at the water's edge. In Australia it has been assumed to terminate at a land line marked on the map as separating two English colonies. Another colony elsewhere, by a carefully and elaborately drawn law, declared it to end at the precise distance of four miles from the capital! No officer or man was to be compelled ever to march beyond that magic line, and could not even be called out within it until the enemy was in sight. So far was this principle of local obligation carried at the Caps that up to 1878 the military organization for the defence of the colony was by territorial divisions, the inhabitants being organized for the internal defence of their respective districts. In New Zealand at this moment no militiaman can be ordered to go beyond the boundaries of the district for which his regiment or company is raised. It may be said that we have regular troops enough to move to every part of the empire where wanted, and therefore it is not, in a naval and military sense, objectionable for each part of the empire to tip up its forces with parliamentary strings. It must, however, be remembered that, when we are acting on the defensive, our small regular army is our only arm of attack; it should surely not be absorbed at such a time in taking up even imperial positions of passive defence abroad. If all the rest of our military forces are immovable, at the points where it should be strongest when we recollect that, in order to send a handful of troops to Zululand, we had almost to break up several regiments, we should not be so sure that our only movable force is prepared to stand an imperial strain. If it be said that these local military forces, home and colonial, are merely supplementary, it should be clearly understood to what they are supplementary. At home no doubt they are supplementary to the regular army, their duties and positions being clearly defined; but what do colonial forces supplement? Not a general plan of imperial defence, for no such plan or scheme exists. The principle on which we rely for ensuring a maximum amount of imperial safety with a minimum of force and expenditure, is itself vague. It is shortly expressed in the concluding paragraph of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1851. Your committee submit "that the tendency of modern warfare is to strike blows at the heart of a hostile power, and that it is therefore, desirable to concentrate the troops required for the defence of the United Kingdom, as much as possible, and to trust mainly to naval supremacy for securing against foreign aggression the distant dependencies of the empire."

Lord Granville deprecated the strong language of Parnell. He said he was

entirely opposed to Home Rule, but reform in local government, he thought, might do much toward satisfying Irishmen.

Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were not present at the opening of Parliament. The Queen's reception by the crowd in the street was very enthusiastic. There was the usual search for Guy Fawkes in the cellars of the House of Commons in the morning.

## OUR PRESENT POLICY OF HOME AND COLONIAL DEFENCE.

(Pioneer.)

Some of our most competent naval and military men of opinion think that for the defence of the British empire, England is now relatively weaker than it was at the end of the Napoleonic war. Great changes have taken place in the distribution and organization of our military and naval forces, and it is held by many that, in Ireland three-fourths of the people should be reduced to a condition barely removed from actual famine by two or three bad harvests. He acknowledged that the problem to be solved was a difficult one, but the difficulty was not insuperable.

Sir Stafford Northcote next spoke. He found no fault with the Irish members for taking this early opportunity for drawing attention to so important a matter, but they would be going outside the question of distress by occupying themselves with such points as those dealt with in the amendment. He distinctly denied that the Government had allowed the matter to sleep. The report of the Registrar-General for the past year, just received, disclosed a very unsatisfactory state of things. The extent of land under crop in Ireland was less than during any preceding ten years. The total value of the principal crops for 1879 is estimated at £28,000,000, against £23,000,000 in the preceding year. The potato crop of 1878 was estimated at 50,000,000 cwt., whereas, its expected yield for 1879 will be only 22,000,000 cwt., a most alarming decrease. Toward the end of last October the Irish Government forwarded to the Cabinet information which the Government took into serious consideration, inviting the Lord Lieutenant and others to attend in London. The Government found that there was considerable apprehension of famine in some parts of Ireland. They thereupon took the precautions necessary until the meeting of Parliament. The Chancellor said that in a bill which he intended at a later period to introduce, there would be provisions authorizing the local Government Board to authorize Boards of Guardians to issue food and fuel by way of out-door relief. It would also be proposed to allow Boards of Guardians to borrow money in ex-

ceptional cases. The question of stimulating the employment of labor was one full of difficulty, but the Government was desirous of doing something in that direction, and they thought it best to give some encouragement to persons to borrow money to be used in the improvement of their land; therefore, they proposed to advance loans exceeding £100,000 to a nation that would not see. Before anyone had time to think, an enormous section of the English people of Great Britain had rushed to arms and was busy organizing and drilling in the outlying portions. The panic was really due to an acknowledgment of her weakness in view of a direct attack on England, which military opinion had been for years persistently, but vainly, pointing out to a nation that would not see. Before anyone had time to think, an enormous section of the English people of Great Britain had rushed to arms and was busy organizing and drilling in the outlying portions. The panic was really due to an acknowledgment of her weakness in view of a direct attack on England, which military opinion had been for years persistently, but vainly, pointing out to a nation that would not see.

The O'Donoghue, Liberal, said the proper course was to lend money to farmers, not to landlords.

The debate was continued by the Home Rule members: Colonel Colthurst, Arthur Moore, Dr. Michael Ward, Major Francis O'Brien, Charles Joseph Fay, Patrick Martin and John George McCarthy, all of whom condemned the Government's plans as inadequate.

Right Hon. D. R. Plunkett, Conservative of Dublin University, said that Parnell's utterances would only be received with loathing, and their result might be an agitation which would end in bloody resistance to the law.

Mr. F. H. O. Donnell (Home Rule), Dungarvan, rose to a point of order to this expression.

The Speaker ruled that Mr. Plunkett's language was unparliamentary.

Mr. Plunkett submitted to the ruling of the Speaker, and qualified his language slightly.

Mr. Alex. Martin Sullivan (Home Ruler) energetically defended Parnell.

Hon. James Lowther, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, stated that no case of death from starvation had occurred in Ireland.

Mr. Mitchell Henry (Home Ruler) moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, then obtained leave to bring in a bill to render valid the proceedings for the relief of Irish distress, and to make further provisions therefor. He explained that the advances would come out of the fund at the disposal of the Irish Church Temporalities Commission.

Sir Stafford Northcote's bill was then brought in ahead of a first time.

In the House of Commons the same night, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Colonial Secretary, confirmed the report established on the 10th, that England had assumed to end a land line marked on the map as separating two English colonies. Another colony elsewhere, by a carefully and elaborately drawn law, declared it to end at the precise distance of four miles from the capital! No officer or man was to be compelled ever to march beyond that magic line, and could not even be called out within it until the enemy was in sight. So far was this principle of local obligation carried at the Caps that up to 1878 the military organization for the defence of the colony was by territorial divisions, the inhabitants being organized for the internal defence of their respective districts.

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## Mails.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLE;

ALSO,  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND  
PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th March,  
1880, at Noon, the Company's  
S. S. "Ava," Commandant HOLLAND,  
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above-mentioned Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and so  
exported in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on  
the 16th March, 1880. (Parcels are not  
to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, March 4, 1880.



MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. SUMIDA MARU, Capt.  
HOBENET, will be here on or about the  
16th Instant, and will be despatched as  
soon as SATURDAY, the 20th Inst., at Day  
light.

The Office up to 6 p.m. of 19th.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2

Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board  
before delivery is taken, otherwise they  
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOREA.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.

YOKOHAMA & Co. \$75. Do. \$20.

NAGASAKI, \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN  
PASSAGES.

CABOO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki  
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail  
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the  
Company's OFFICES, No. 50, QUEEN'S  
ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, March 9, 1880.

ma20

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL S. S. CITY OF PEKING  
Capt. BENNETT, will be despatched from  
San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MON  
DAY, the 22nd March, at 1 p.m., taking  
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the  
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans  
portation to Yokohama, and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Indian Cities of the United States via Over  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
Trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2  
p.m., the 21st March. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to advise in full; value of same  
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 5, Praya Concial.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 4, 1880.

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NEWS FOR HOME.

The Outland China Mail.

(The English-speaking Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely  
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from  
the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the  
English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history  
of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various  
ports in those Countries.

It contains shipping news from Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete  
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage  
paid 50 cents) \$12 per annum. (Postage  
paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY  
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham  
Street, not later than the evening before the  
departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily  
China Mail.

## Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD  
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World.  
MEYER & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. Sjn80

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saigon and Ponson.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above-mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$1,420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND.....\$1,230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$1,206,370

TOTAL CAPITAL AND  
CUMULATION, 25th {.....\$1,856,370

April, 1879. }

Directors.

F. B. FOBBS, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq. Wm. MEYERINCK, Esq.

C. LUCAS, Esq. S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

FULLARTON BENDERSON, Esq.,  
Agent,

8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 1/2% for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits  
of the Underwriting Business will be  
annually distributed among all Contributors  
of Business in proportion to the Premium  
paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. loc80

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First.

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies issued for short or long periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
\$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant Insurances  
at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1879.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro  
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF

MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £100,000.

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000.

Annual Income £250,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

NOW READY.

POLICIES granted at current rates on

Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,  
are distributed annually to Contributors  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1879.

## Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis  
continuance of Notes & Queries on  
China and Japan, has induced the publishers  
of this journal to have a publication similar  
in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes & Queries  
on China and Japan, is issued at intervals  
of two months, each number containing  
about 60 octavo pages, occasionally  
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,  
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published  
demand, and the circulation justify, quali  
extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage  
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents  
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original  
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,  
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,  
Literature, Mythology, Manners and Cu  
toms, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c.

The Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"  
generally. A more detailed list of subjects  
upon which contributions are especially  
invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Tibetan,  
Lao, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por  
tuguese, are admissible.

Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each  
number of the contents of the most recent  
works bearing on Chinese matters.

Great attention is also paid to the Review

## Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a  
Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful.  
To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists,  
tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons  
passing through the City, and in connection with it we have opened a Select Hotel and Business  
Directory, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

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